

instinctively, we perceive international problems in the same way and usually arrive independently at the same conclusions. The essential difference, which can create difficulties, is that the United States is a super-power, while Canada's ability to influence and shape events is much more limited. Nevertheless, there is a worthwhile and effective role for Canada that recent events have demonstrated.

In recent weeks, Secretary Vance and I have been closely associated in dealing with problems in southern Africa, and specifically in seeking to bring all sides to accept a United Nations solution to the transfer of political authority in Namibia. I have admired the energy, persistence and compassion that Secretary Vance has brought to these meetings.

We have also been closely associated in seeking a means of moving the troubled island and peoples of Cyprus towards that elusive goal of harmonizing two communities that have long known mistrust and conflict. Canadian troops have been undertaking United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cyprus for many years. Cyprus is a sister nation in the Commonwealth, one whose problems have been a close concern to us for many years. Mr Secretary, we must persist in this arduous task. We must find some way out of this perennial stalemate.

These are a few instances where we have demonstrated the scope for useful collaboration between Canada and the United States on the world scene. There are many other areas in which we can benefit from mutual support — in helping the refugees from the still-troubled nations of Indochina, in pursuing human-rights goals and international economic development throughout the world.

We are also going through a time of economic uncertainty and adjustment in the free industrial economies. Our two nations have joined together at the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) and with the major industrial nations at the "economic summit" to work out strategies for dealing with these economic problems.

Our abilities to progress on the world scene are directly linked to economic prosperity at home. In our discussions tomorrow, we shall be reviewing the economic performance in our two countries, whose economies are so intimately linked.

Of course, international and economic affairs are not the only subjects on our agenda. The visit of Secretary Vance to Ottawa gives us the opportunity, as close friends and responsible neighbours, to review in a relaxed atmosphere some of the problems of managing our neighbourhood.

Tomorrow, we shall sign the second Great Lakes water-quality agreement — a fine example of the willingness and the ability to co-operate constructively, dynamically, and even with a measure of boldness, in protecting one of the great natural wonders of North America, and the most important water boundary between our two countries.

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